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*Gettysburg
in a
Bomb Shell*

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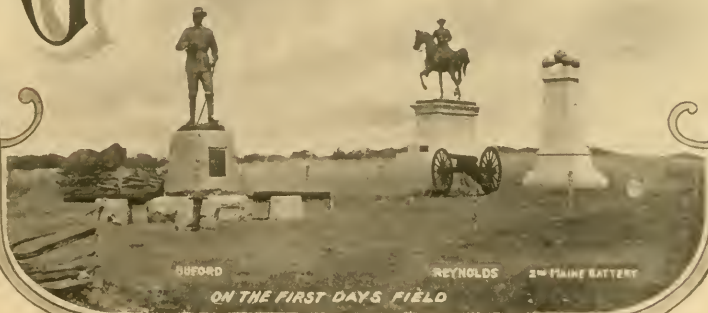
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GETTYSBURG IN A BOMB-SHELL.



The Soldiers' National Cemetery

IS located on the highest point of Cemetery Hill, and the grounds embrace over seventeen acres. It was dedicated November 19th, 1863. Edward Everett delivered the oration and President Lincoln delivered his immortal address. There are buried here 3,575 bodies of Union soldiers, of which 1,608 are unknown. From the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg all others took their origin.



Soldiers National Cemetery, Gettysburg

SOLDIERS NATIONAL CEMETERY GETTYSBURG

UNDER the management of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, very fine Telford roads have been made, marking most of the battle lines, and by monument or tablet the positions of the Federal and Confederate organizations during the engagement are accurately marked.

SOON after the battle opened the wounded were brought into the town, and by noon of July 1st, '63, all churches and public buildings were used as hospitals. It was the sad fate of Chaplain Howell, of the 90th Pa. Regiment, to be killed by a Confederate ball on the spot in front of Christ Lutheran Church marked with the tablet, where he doubtless felt secure under the protection of the hospital flag.



EAST CONFEDERATE AVE



ST. WHERE CHAPLAIN HOWELL WAS KILLED

THE Devil's Den is a wildly romantic spot formed by a peculiar jumble of immense granite boulders, which were used by Confederate sharpshooters as natural fortifications, from behind which their fire was very destructive.

IT was on the Rummel farm that General D. McM. Gregg's Union Cavalry repulsed the Confederate Cavalry, under the Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, who were endeavoring to break through the rear of the Union line, while Pickett was charging its front three and one-half miles away.



DEVIL DEN



ON THE CAVALRY FIELD THE MILLS FARM

THAT General Lee, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia occupied as his headquarters the little stone house on Seminary Ridge is disputed by what the writer considers some of the best informed authorities, they claiming that his headquarters were in the open fields.

THE headquarters of General Meade, commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, has been carefully preserved, and is now the property of the United States and a part of the National Park. It is on the Taneytown road, south of Soldiers' National Cemetery.



GEN'L LEE'S HEADQUARTERS



GEN'L MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS



THE SCENE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE



CULP'S HILL FROM CEMETERY HILL

HANCOCK AVENUE marks the battle line of General Hancock's Second Army Corps. The view is made from south of the angle, and looks over the spot where Hancock was wounded and out to the Round Tops. The earth-works are visible in the view. Beautiful monuments mark the sides of its entire length.



HANCOCK AVENUE

SPANGLER'S SPRING, below Culp's Hill, furnished water for the wounded of both armies, when at the close of hostilities on the night of the second day's battle both the Blue and the Gray sought here together a draught for their disabled comrades. A neat structure of granite now encloses the spring, and visitors to the field drink from its historic waters.

JENNIE WADE, a sweet and comely maiden of twenty years of age, was killed in the quaint little house that still stands on Baltimore Street.



SPANGLERS SPRING



JENNIE WADE AND THE HOUSE
IN WHICH SHE WAS KILLED JULY 3^d 1863

THIS small umbrella-like copse of trees was the centre and focal point of Pickett's charge; the grand, final effort of the Confederates to drive the Federals from their strong position. It proved their Waterloo.



THE HIGH WATER MARK OF THE REBELLION



THE statue of General Warren stands upon Little Round Top and overlooks the most sanguinary points of the field of the second day, the valley of death—the grove to the front. The wheat field, fought over seven times, is the large, open field, and the peach orchard is just above the grove to the left.



Coltsburg - The Battlefield from Little Round Top.

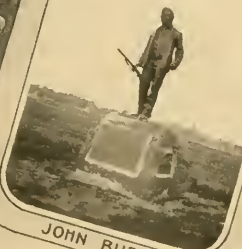
THE equestrian statues of Generals Meade, Reynolds and Hancock, as well as the statue of the citizen hero of Gettysburg, John L. Burns, were erected by the State of Pennsylvania, and that of General Slocum by the State of New York. All are of standard bronze with granite pedestals.



GEN H. W. SLOCUM



GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE



JOHN BURNS

THE loop in the road near the centre of the picture shown on page 12 runs directly through the angle in which is located the copse of trees which was Pickett's objective point in the charge, and known as the High Water Mark of the Rebellion. This copse is now protected by a circular iron fence, and a beautiful open book in bronze tells the story.

CULP'S HILL (shown on page 13), situated southeast of Cemetery Hill, was the scene of some of the most severe musketry firing during the Civil War. On July 2d great trunks of trees were mown down by bullets, and a large area of great oak trees destroyed.

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